

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at Goddards Green WTW, Cuckfield Road, Ansty, Goddards Green, West Sussex**

NGR: TQ 2899 2057

**ASE Project No: 160745
Site Code: GOD16
Planning Reference: DM/16/4981**

**ASE Report No: 2018008
OASIS id: archaeol6-306015**

By Gary Webster

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Illustrations by Justin Russel**

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at Goddards Green WTW, Cuckfield Road, Ansty, Goddards Green, West Sussex between the 24th of October 2017 and the 4th of January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Southern Water in advance of the installation of two Ferrick Kiosks.

Groundworks were monitored over four separate areas. Natural geology was only seen in a very limited area, though the excavations were only to a maximum depth of 0.4m, so the archaeological horizon could potentially still be intact in some areas. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake a watching brief on the groundworks for the construction of two Ferrick Kiosks and a 20m diameter primary settlement tank by Southern Water at Goddards Green Waste Treatment Works, Cuckfield Road, Ansty, Goddards Green, West Sussex, RH17 5AL (hereafter referred to as 'the site'; centred at NGR TQ 2899 2057; Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as comprising Weald Clay formation (BGS 2016).

1.2.2 The site is currently in use as a Water Treatment Works, and has seen significant development. It sits within c. 65 000 square metres, and is bounded on all sides by vegetation. It generally sits within open fields. The A2300 is on an east-west alignment a very short distance south of the site, and the town of Burgess Hill is less than 750m to the southeast.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Southern Water commissioned the construction of two Ferrick Kiosks and associated interceptor chamber, ferric dosing point, lighting column and emergency showers/eyebath as well as a 20m diameter primary settlement tank (PST) and associated primary de-sludge pumping station and new retaining wall on the site. The scheme falls partially within the necessary parameters of the General Permitted Development Order benefitting from Southern Water's Permitted Development rights as a Statutory Undertaker. The Ferrick Kiosks were subject to planning consent due to their size.

1.3.2 As it was judged that it would be impractical for a geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation to be carried out on this site, an archaeological watching brief was placed on all groundworks, including topsoil stripping, associated with the development.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2016) was produced by ASE for the archaeological watching brief prior to the groundworks starting. It was prepared following consultation between Southern Water and ASE, and was submitted to the West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) Archaeologist for approval prior to excavation. All work was carried out in accordance with this document

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The broad aims and objectives of the investigation, as they are listed in the WSI (ASE 2016) were:

- To investigate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed during ground works in order to understand their character, extent,

preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.

- To establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed during ground works;

1.4.2 The project sought to inform on the following areas of research in line with the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- To what extent and in what ways can past landscapes and their components (prehistoric onwards) be understood in the present landscape? (SERF Research agenda Historic Landscape themes)
- To clarify the form, character and extent of any remains associated with the medieval and later development and surrounding land, including dispersed farmsteads. (SERF Research agenda Historic Landscape themes)
- The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on west Sussex? (SERF Research agenda Middle Bronze Age themes)
- Social aspects of rural housing and material culture, especially for the poor from the 16th to mid-20th centuries (SERF Research agenda post medieval and modern themes – rural landscape and settlement)

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief that took place between 23rd of October 2017 and the 4th of February 2018. The work was carried out by Chris Russel (Archaeologist) and Gary Webster (Archaeologist). The work was project managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (Post Excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following section is referenced from an evaluation report produced for the solar farm development immediately north of the WTW (CA 2015). The text below is as it appears in the preceding WSI (ASE 2016)
- 2.2 Flint tools of Mesolithic origin have been found during archaeological investigations c.700m to the south-west of the site and c. 600m to the south-east.
- 2.3 The evaluation immediately to the north of site identified ditches and pits of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period c. 150m to the north-west of the disc filters at the northern end of site (CA 2015).
- 2.4 There is no archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the wider area of the site; however, the parish of Hurstpierpoint, within which the site is located, is of early medieval origin. The place-name Hurst derives from an Old English phrase meaning a 'wooded hill' which suggests that the parish was at this time at least to some extent covered with woodland. It is likely that the medieval period saw a sparse scattering of farmsteads across the landscape surrounding the site, with the site itself probably utilised for agriculture by this date.
- 2.5 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the site continued to comprise farmland. Ordnance Survey mapping shows the current layout of the fields to be extant by 1879 resulting from the removal of the woodland and the majority of the internal boundaries. There is no evidence for any development within the site in the early 20th century and activity within the site appears to have been limited to agricultural practices. Historic aerial photographs show several small structures at the boundaries of the site. These do not appear on later photographs or any Ordnance Survey maps and are considered to represent temporary features associated with agriculture.
- 2.6 The evaluation of the adjacent site identified a post-medieval field system c. 150m north of the site northern boundary (CA 2015).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Four separate areas of excavation were monitored. The excavation was carried out by a c. 6 tonne machine excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. These areas monitored can be seen on Figures 2 and 3.
- 3.1.2 Excavation was completed under archaeological supervision to the formation level required for the development. Sufficient time was given for the area to be inspected and recorded by the monitoring archaeologist.
- 3.1.3 A 5m by 1.6m trench was excavated in the centre of Area 4 to try and determine the level of truncation, and determine if the rest of the area was worthy of monitoring. It was excavated to the formation level required by the development, which was 0.3m BGL. Modern made ground was identified throughout.
- 3.1.4 Only Areas 2 and 4 are within the allocated 'watching brief' areas. Area 1 and 3 were observed as excavation was occurring while the archaeologist was monitoring.
- 3.1.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the preceding WSI (ASE 2016), The ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (ClfA 2014) and the Sussex Standards for Archaeology (WSCC 2017).

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 ASE informed Lewes Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated but they are not currently accepting archives. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at at Lewes museum when possible. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	4
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	80
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	4
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0

Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

- 3.3.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2-4)

4.1 Area 1

4.1.1 This area measured 22m by 14m. It was excavated on the 27th October 2017.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	22	14	0.1-0.15
1/002	Layer	Made ground	22	14	
1/003	Layer	Redeposited Natural	22	14	

Table 3: List of recorded contexts in Area 1

4.1.2 A gravel made ground [1/002] was overlain by an intermittent redeposited natural yellow clay [1/003]. The sequence was capped with between 0.1-0.15m of topsoil and turf. No archaeology was encountered.

4.2 Area 2

4.2.1 This area measured 20m by 10m. It was excavated on the 27th October 2017.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	20	10	0.1
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	20	2	
2/003	Layer	Redeposited natural	20	8	
2/004	Layer	Natural	3	2	

Table 4: List of recorded contexts in Area 2

4.2.2 The extreme south-east of the area revealed a 3m by 2m deposit of stiff yellow natural clay [2/004]. This was overlain by a strip of undisturbed subsoil [2/002], apparent in a 2m strip at the south of the area, which was directly overlain with topsoil [2/001]. The northern 8m of this area saw redeposited natural [2/003] and service trenches overlain by topsoil [2/001]. No archaeology was encountered.

4.3 Area 3

4.3.1 This area measured c. 8m by 3.5m. It was excavated on the 27th October 2017.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	8	3.5	0.2
3/002	Layer	Made ground	8	3.5	0.05
3/003	Layer	Redeposited natural	3	3.5	

Table 5: List of recorded contexts in Area 3

4.3.2 A redeposited or disturbed yellow clay natural [3/003] was directly overlain by topsoil [3/001]. There was a small area of geotextile and type one hardcore made ground [3/002] in the north of the area, which was also directly overlain

by topsoil [3/001]. No archaeology was encountered.

4.4 Area 4

4.4.1 This area measured c. 50m² (irregular in shape) and was excavated to 0.1m. A trench measuring 1.6m by 5m to a depth of a further 0.3m was excavated within this area. It was excavated on the 4th January 2017.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	8	3.5	0.2
3/002	Layer	Made ground	8	3.5	0.05

Table 6: List of recorded contexts in Area 4

4.4.2. A made ground [3/002], consisting of a stiff yellow clay with frequent modern inclusions was directly overlain by the topsoil [3/001]. No archaeology was encountered.

4.4.3 The surrounding area was severely truncated with services.

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 5.1.1 Natural clay formed the bedrock geology. This was only identified in Area 2, at the far south-east of the site, near the existing tree line and site boundary. This was overlain by both subsoil and topsoil, though had been truncated in the immediate vicinity. The majority of the excavations over all areas uncovered only made ground and redeposited natural.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified in any areas of the excavation.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 5.2.1 Almost the entire site has been seriously truncated by the creation of the Water Treatment Works. As discussed above, only a small area of natural geology was identified, though this was possibly disturbed. None of the excavation were particularly deep, the deepest being to 0.4m below ground level (24.8m AOD) and it is possible that large parts of the original archaeological horizon remain undisturbed.

5.3 Consideration of research aims

- 5.3.1 As no archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the watching brief, there is no scope to address the specific aims and objectives.

5.4 Conclusions

- 5.4.1 The watching brief did not uncover any archaeological remains. The construction of the Water Treatment Works, and the myriad of services has obviously impacted the ground, though has not necessarily completed truncated the archaeological horizon in areas without standing structures.
- 5.4.2 No archaeology of any kind was identified, although deeper, more significant excavations have the potential to identify an intact archaeological horizon.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Southern Water for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. The excavation was directed by Chris Russel and Gary Webster. The author would like to thank Justin Russel who produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	
Site code	GOD16
Project code	160745
Planning reference	DM/16/4981
Site address	Goddards Green WTW, Cuckfield Road, Ansty, Goddards Green, West Sussex, RH17 5AL
District/Borough	Mid Sussex
NGR (12 figures)	528990 120570
Geology	Weald Clay
Fieldwork type	WB
Date of fieldwork	23 rd October 2017 – 4 th January 2018
Sponsor/client	Southern Water
Project manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Chris Russel and Gary Webster
Period summary	None
Project summary (100 word max)	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Goddards Green WTW, West Sussex NGR 528990 120570, between the 23 rd October 2017 and the 4 th January 2018. Groundworks associated with the installation of a new Ferrick Kiosk was monitored, over four separate areas. Natural geology was only seen in a very limited area, though the excavations were only to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief.
Museum/Accession No.	TBC

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
None	-	-	-

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-306015

Project details

Project name	An archaeological Watching Brief at Goddards Green WTW
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Goddards Green WTW, West Sussex NGR 528990 120570, between the 23rd October 2017 and the 4th January 2018. Groundworks associated with the installation of a new Ferrick Kiosk was monitored, over four separate areas. Natural geology was only seen in a very limited area, though the excavations were only to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief
Project dates	Start: 24-10-2017 End: 04-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GOD16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

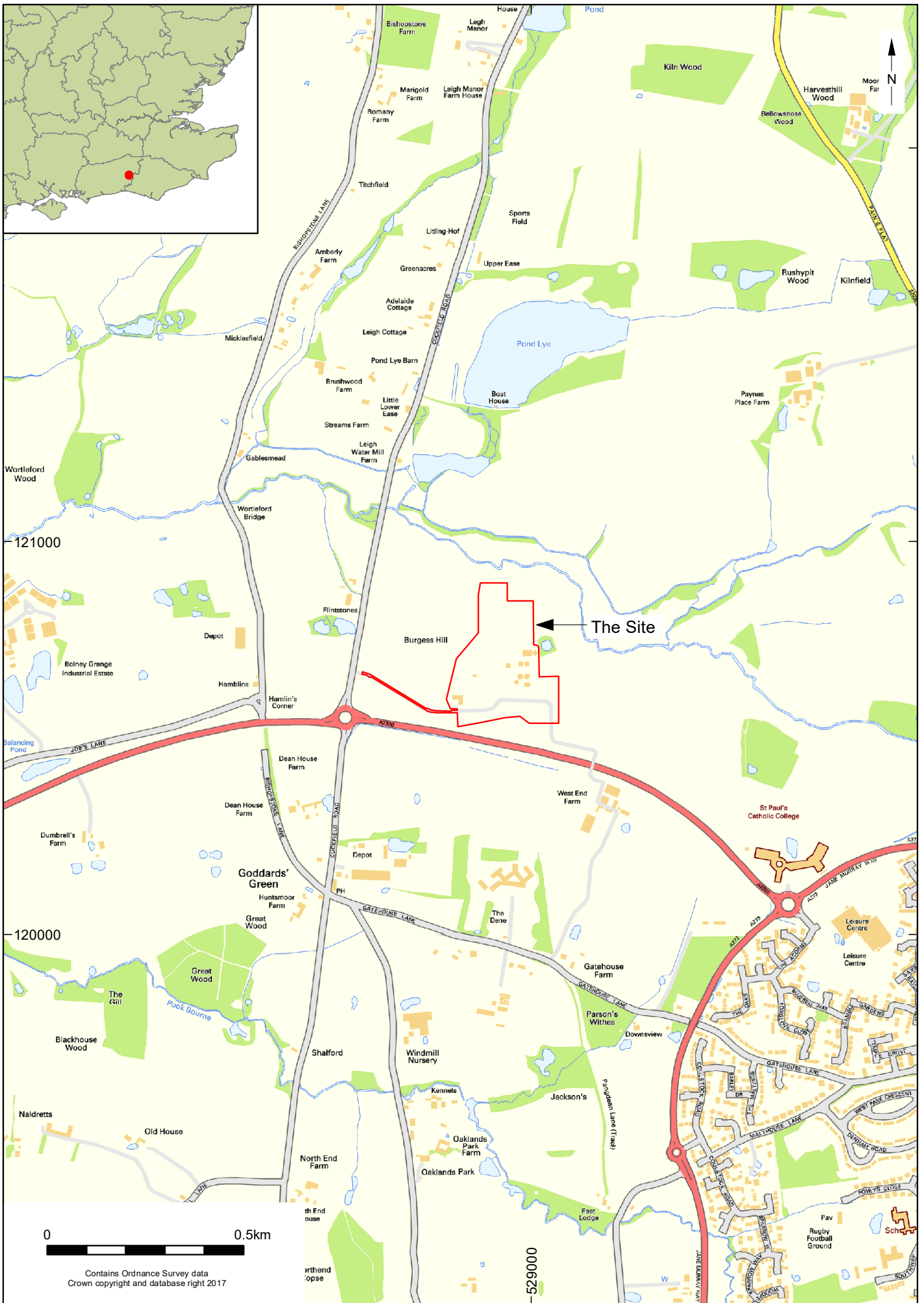
Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HURSTPIERPOINT Goddards Green WTW, Cuckfield Road, Ansty, Goddards Green, West Sussex
Postcode	GOD16
Site coordinates	TQ 2899 2057 50.969527520833 -0.16270052667 50 58 10 N 000 09 45 W Point

Project creators

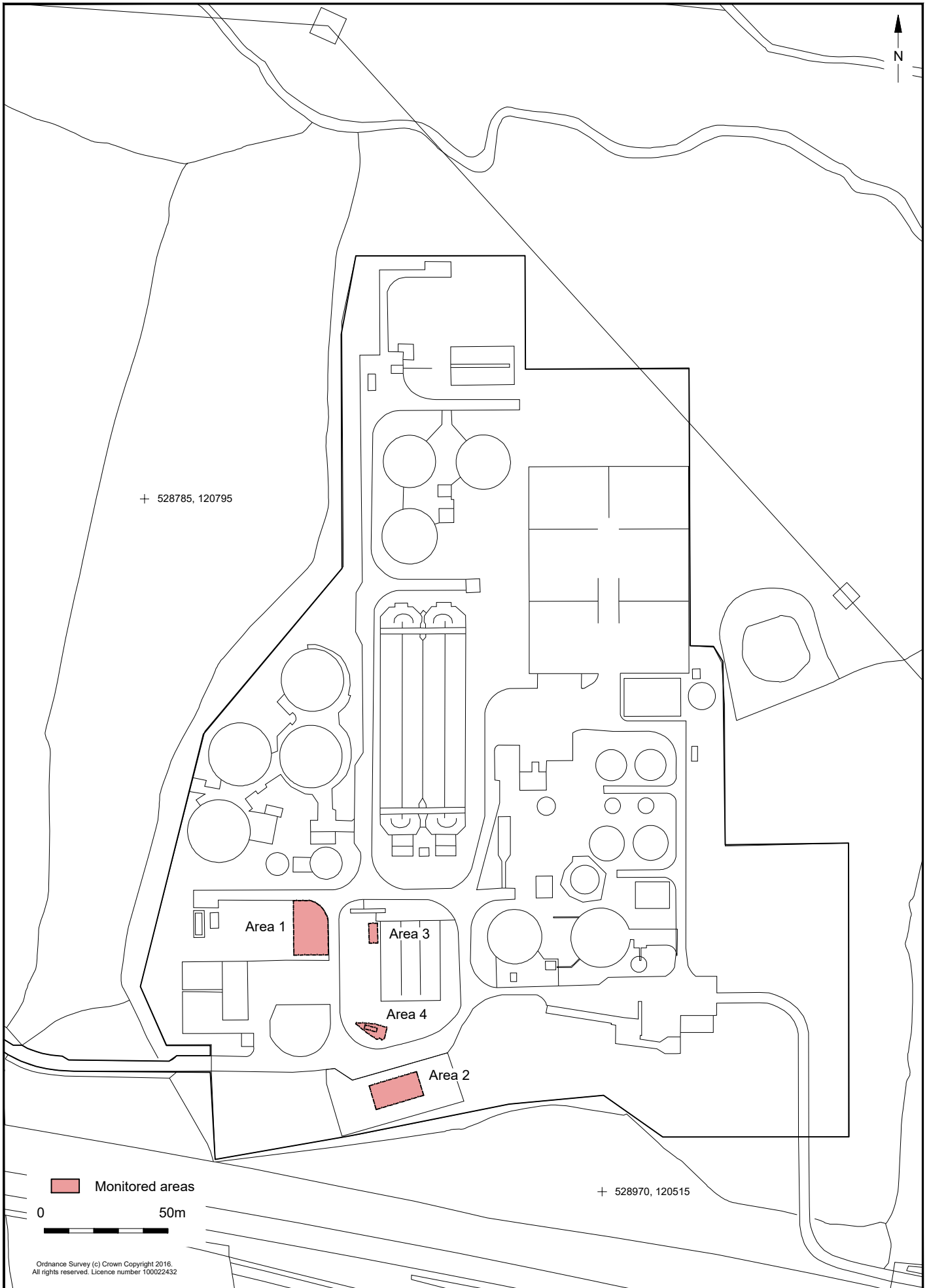
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Southern Water
Project director/manager	Paul Mason

Project supervisor Gary Webster
Type of sponsor/funding body Southern Water



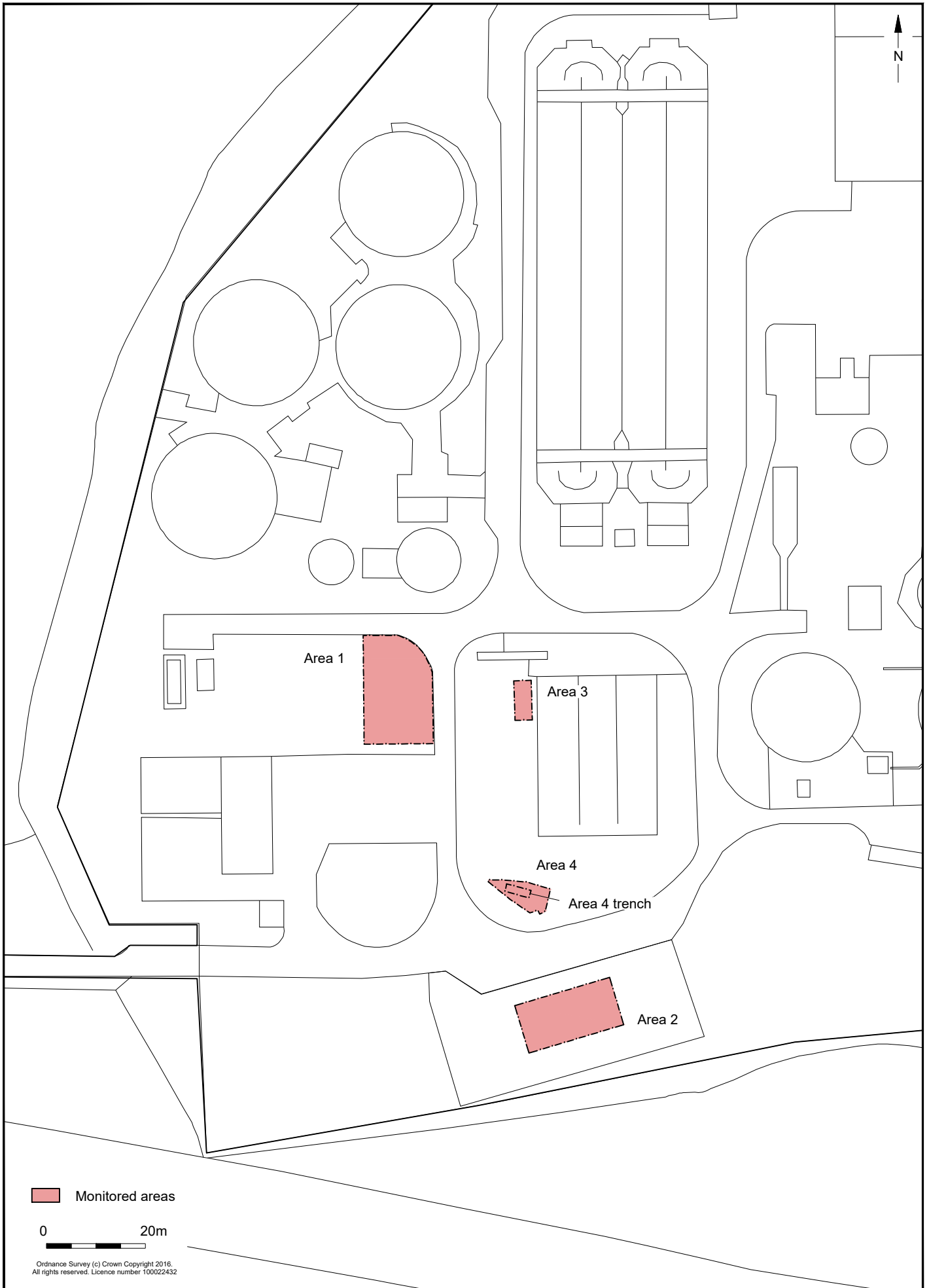
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© Archaeology South-East		Goddards Green WTW		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160745	Jan 2018	Site location		
Report Ref: 2018008	Drawn by: JLR			



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© Archaeology South-East		Goddards Green WTW	Fig. 2
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Report Ref: 2018008	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Goddards Green WTW	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160745	Jan 2018	Detail of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2018008	Drawn by: JLR		



Area 1 looking south-west



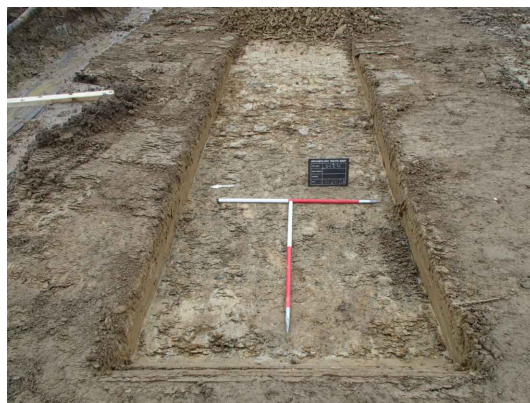
Area 2 looking west



Area 3 looking south



Area 4 looking east



Area 4 trench looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Goddards Green WTW	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160745	Jan 2018	Site photographs	
Report Ref: 2018008	Drawn by: JLR		

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